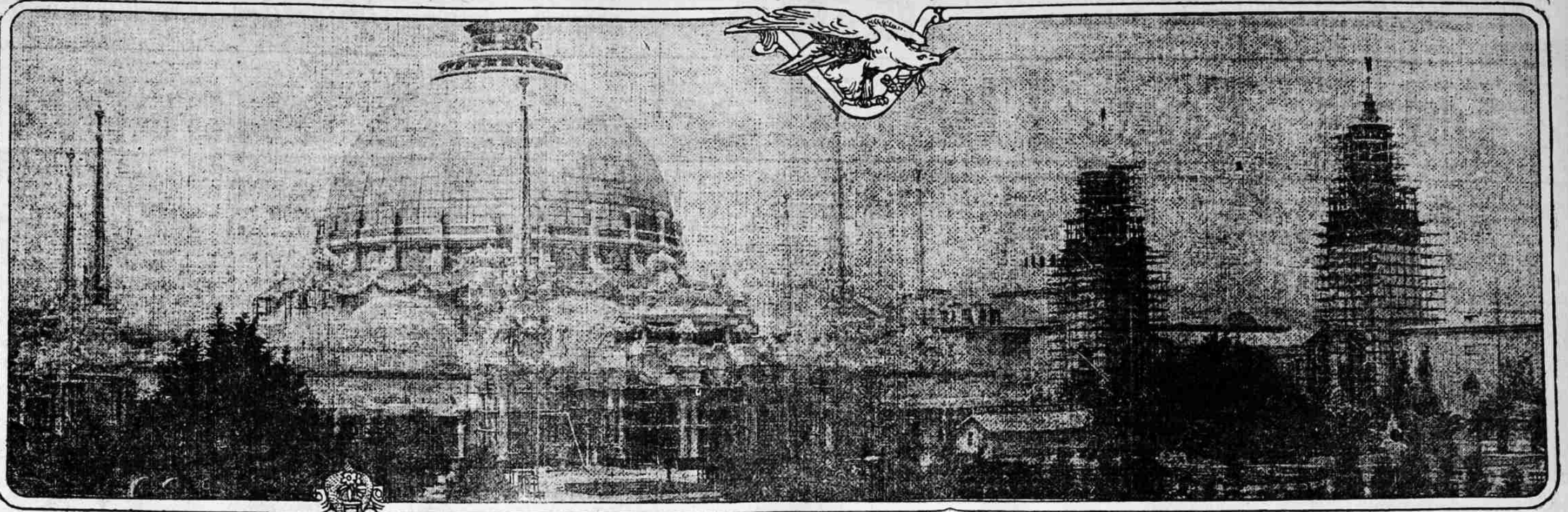


Like Famous Mosques of the Orient, Vast Domes Rise High In the Heavens



A glimpse of the splendors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This photograph shows the classic Palace of Horticulture, rich in ornamentation and detail. Its stupendous glass dome, 186 feet in height and 152 feet in diameter, is the marvel of sightseers.

THE magnificence of the open air horticultural display and of the wonderful landscape gardens at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is apparent in the panoramic photograph above. The most striking feature of the photograph is, of course, the vast Palace of Horticulture, a great building Saracenic in its architecture and in relation to its dome and minarets suggesting the mosque of the Sultan Ahmed I. The detail and ornamentation are of the sixteenth century French renaissance, while the exquisite wooden trellis work is derived from the garden architecture of the Louis XIV. period.

The principal feature of the palace is a huge steel dome 186 feet high and 152 feet in diameter and covered with glass. At night the dome will be illuminated from within by colored searchlights, which will cause it to seem to be alive with light, sparkling with all the colors of the spectrum, like some giant soap bubble. A revolving disk with segments of different colors will pass over a battery of powerful searchlights, and these colored rays will be diffused through varied shaded lenses.

To a sightseer on a ship in San Francisco harbor, four or five miles from the Exposition site, the huge glass dome of the palace seems like a shimmering mirror. It stands out as one of the most conspicuous features among the lofty domes and minarets of the magic city of palaces on the shores of San Francisco bay. The Exposition will open on Feb. 20 and close on Dec. 4, 1915. This picture was taken in July, 1914.

SOME OLD IRON ARTICLES.

There seems to be no doubt that the metal produced previous to the introduction of modern methods was superior in its resistance to corrosion to the present-day product. I have seen various iron articles, especially nails, which showed far less rust after an exposure of a hundred years or so than the modern variety does in a few weeks. One article, an old flint-lock pistol, was especially interesting. It was found by a friend in a patch of woods in Vermont and had evidently lain there for many years, since a piece of newspaper with the date 1796 had been used as wadding in loading it. All the iron parts were rather rough and pitted and covered with rust, but the arm was in surprisingly good shape, considering the conditions to which it had been subjected. The spring, hammer, and trigger were still capable of performing their functions and very little effort was required to put the old weapon in decidedly presentable condition.

Perhaps one of the most noted of the iron articles which have come down to us from antiquity is the famous pillar in the temple of Kutab Minar at Delhi, India. This old shaft, which projects some thirty feet above the surface of the ground, was erected about 900 B. C. Today it shows little trace of rust, although it has had no protective coating other than that which the atmosphere itself has formed upon it.—L. C. Wilson in Engineering Magazine.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS IN OLDEN TIMES.

I committed to memory and recited in Sunday school, between my seventh year and my sixteenth, the whole of the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, portions of the Epistles, the story of Joseph, from the thirty-seventh chapter of Genesis to the close of the book (omitting the thirty-eighth chapter), with quite a number of the Psalms, and not one verse of all this did I learn in Sunday school; it was all committed to memory at home. It was not possible that I should forget this task; those who had the care of me made sure that my lesson was ready every Sunday morning.

Family worship, also, in those old times, was not universally, but was quite generally, practiced. Morning and evening the whole family assembled and a chapter was read, usually "verse about," each child with a Bible taking his turn in the readings. The reading was always in course, and in this way the entire Bible was read through several times during my boyhood. Ordinarily we skipped the lists of names in Chronicles, but once we labored through most of them, with some uncertainties of pronunciation—perhaps for the reason which a friend of mine once gave me: "If I should happen to meet one of those old duffers in heaven, it would be rather awkward to have to confess that I had never heard of him."—Washington Gladden in Atlantic Magazine.

WHAT GIRLS MAY DO.

In a publication devoted to the interests of young men starting in business I found a bit of advice that seems to me worth thinking over, for today what is good for the gander is good for the goose.

Don't be so anxious to get into business as to accept the first job that offers itself, "was the theme of the discourse. You run a big risk of tying yourself down to a routine that will leave you no opportunity for self-improvement and advancement. You ought to know by the time you are twenty-five what work you want to do as a life job; but up to that time you should hold yourself in readiness to change your occupation, and the oftener you change the better, so that the changes are such as to widen your experience and your ability.

The girl who spends the first four or five years of her business career in acquiring a wide experience of people and of life in general, who learns how to look at things from many sides, who has worked in different cities under various employers, that girl, provided she uses these years as part of her education, part of her stock in trade, is going to be infinitely more valuable in whatever business she enters than the girl who has stuck to the first job she grabbed when she left high school and followed the same dull routine week in and week out.

One thing you get in changing:

your job to another in a new office perspective. You can look at it, and yourself in it, from the outside. And then you can measure yourself in your new place by what you were in the old one. The trouble with too many of us is that we don't really know how we work. We never think

of watching ourselves. New companions are a help, too, and new ways of doing old things.

SWEEPING THE SEA FOR MINES.

Most of the crews of the sweepers are hardy seamen from these coasts. Yesterday fishing boats brought ten

men ashore, four of whom were injured, who had been a part of the crew of the former Grimshy trawler, the Sweeper. Four of her crew were lost when she went down, after bumping into a mine, and another one died of his injuries after landing. The sinking of this vessel was witnessed by three fishermen from a distance of

100 yards. Immediately after a terrific explosion the vessel started to go down by the bow and in ten minutes she was at the bottom. Two boats were launched and all the crew who were not killed by the explosion got off. Various other trawlers have been reported to have struck mines and been destroyed.

Floating mines can be seen from the deck of a boat and are frequently destroyed by rifle fire. Submerged mines are a different proposition. They are from eight to twenty feet below the surface, and attached to an anchor by a cable. They have to be located by trawling or sweeping—that is, dragging cables through the water at the proper depth to engage the fastenings that connect the mines with the anchors. After a mine is located in this way it has to be handled with care or it may explode prematurely.

Sweeping for mines is cold, hard work at this season of the year. It calls for good seamanship and plenty of endurance, in addition to the courage to face annihilation at any moment. The fishermen of the East coast are the men who respond to this call from their country.—Leslie's.

UTILIZATION OF SPANISH POTASH DEPOSITS.

Consul-General Hurst writes from Barcelona under date of October 5th, that up to the present potash has not been extracted in Spain in commercial quantities. It has been proved, however, that potash does exist near Barcelona, that it is fairly amenable to refining, and that the deposits may become a basis of a world trade, with Barcelona as an export center. Examination and tests thus far have indicated only enough potash for consumption in Spain, but they have been so limited that it is impossible to estimate the quantity and grade of the deposits and the difficulties that may have to be undertaken in mining for this salt.

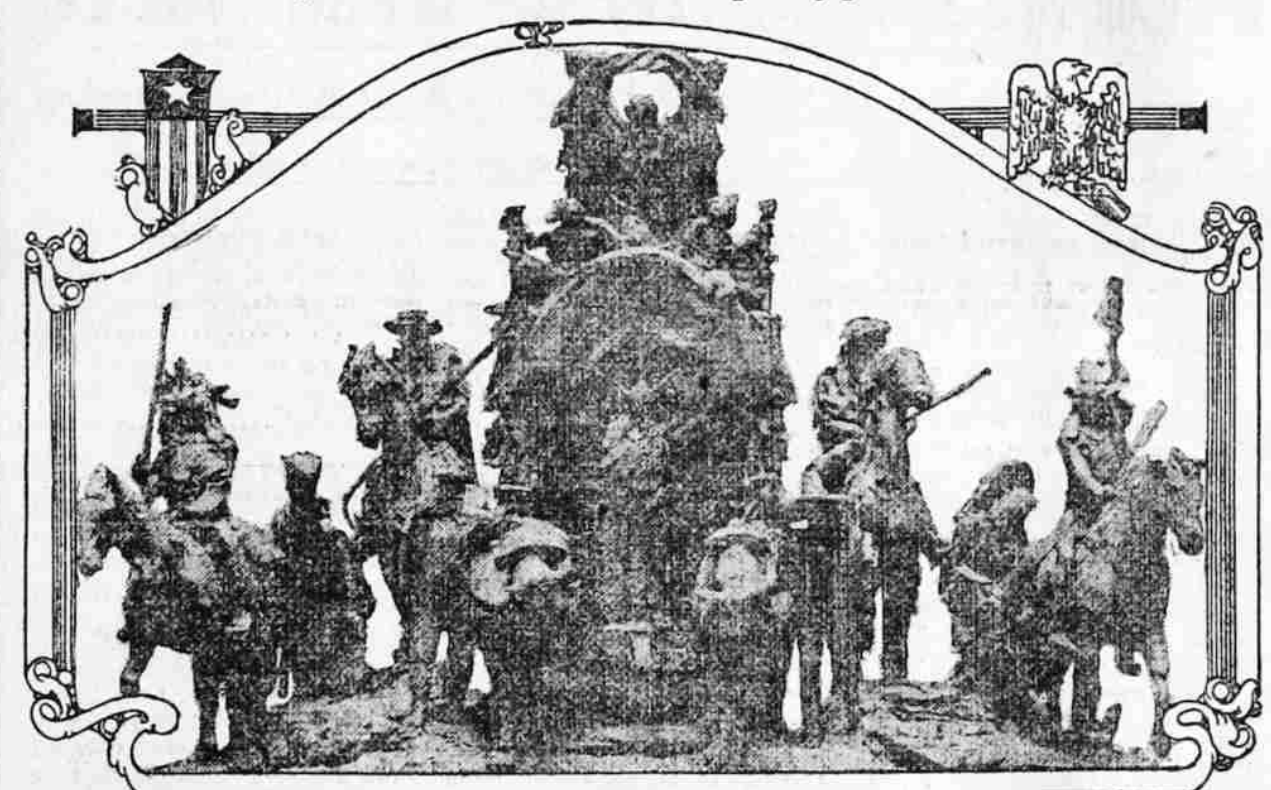
It is presumed from the varied data gathered that the potash beds are extensive and rich, and likely to have an important bearing on agriculture and certain highly important manufacturing industries, both in the peninsula and abroad. What is now needed is a scientific and extensive survey of the regions in that part of Spain where marked traces of potassium salts have been found. For local consumption it is now probably possible to put certain quantities of potash on the market. As an article for export in regular and unfailing shipments, present indications do not point to a definite or even early conclusion.

The tracts of Cataluna in which beds of potassium salts exist are chiefly in the two provinces of Barcelona and Lerida, particularly in the latter near the towns of Suria and Cardona, on the Cardener river. At present, concessions do not go beyond Solsona on the north and the towns of Tarrega, Servera and Manresa on the south, the entire district being practically confined between the Segre and Llobregat rivers. In this delimited region a number of these claims for mining concessions has been made on lands where there is no conclusive proof that potash exists in commercial quantities, although it is possible that these lands contain potash and that the potash-producing area may extend considerably beyond the confines mentioned. Thus far the prospecting has been satisfactory at Cardona and Suria, but a thorough investigation must be made at Cardona and Callus, nearly midway between which Suria is situated.

DIET OF THE ANCIENT ATHLETES

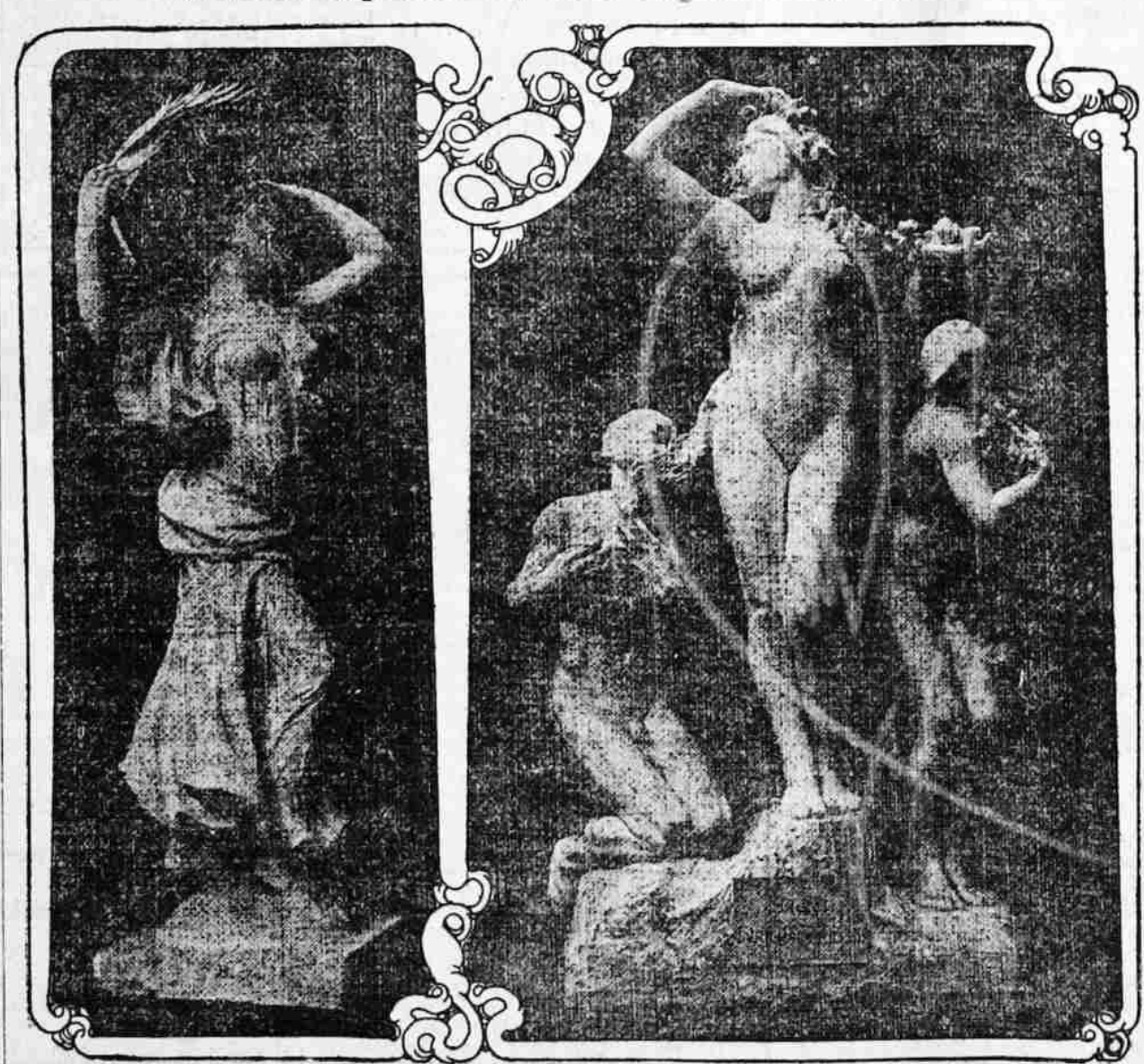
The actual diet used by the ancient Greek athletes consisted of a certain kind of cheese, especially prepared from goats' milk. Later on a flesh diet was introduced. The Romans, in the early stages of training, utilized a vegetarian form of diet, consisting of dried figs, new cheese and boiled grain. Later on, again, meat was added to the list, but only one sort of flesh was thought suitable, and that, curiously enough, was pork, an edible absolutely banned by most modern trainers. Galen most firmly maintained that pork contains far more nutriment than any other flesh food. It certainly is a very significant fact that the ancient athletes complained that if they were forced, when in training to live upon anything else but pork for any one meal their mental and physical forces alike were seriously impaired.—Webster in Strand Magazine.

Meeting of East and West at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition—This Group Typifies the West.



Copyright, 1913, by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Co. Photo by W. W. Swadley, official photographer.

"Sunshine" and "Spring" at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915.



Copyright, 1913, by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Co. Photo by W. W. Swadley, official photographer.

THE large group at the right is "Spring," by Furio Piccirilli, one of the groups in the Court of the Four Seasons at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915. At the left is "Sunshine," by A. Jaegers, who has created a companion statue, "Rain."

Panama-Pacific Matrix Page No. 3—Serial No. 10—For Separate Casting

WATER'S FINE AT PALM BEACH, THOUGH MERCURY HUGS ZERO MARK UP NORTH



In the surf at Palm Beach, Fla., last week.

Bathing is the main attraction for society at Palm Beach these days. The inviting surf holds out temptations which cannot be resisted, and the elite certainly do "indulge." They can be seen here frolicking in the surf on a balmy afternoon.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME.

